

Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A photomultiplier tube comprising:

a cathode (3)-emitting electrons in response to incident light;

a plurality of dynodes (107)-multiplying electrons emitted from the cathode; and

potential regulating means (115, 215, 315, 319, 323)-disposed in a prescribed position

in relation to an edge of a first dynode (107a)-positioned in a first stage from the cathode and

an edge of a second dynode (107b)-positioned in a second stage from the cathode, and

smoothing an equipotential surface in a space between the first dynode (107a)-and the second

dynode along a longitudinal direction of the first dynode (107a).

2. (Currently Amended) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the

potential regulating means is a plate-shaped electron lens forming electrode (115, 215, 315,

323)-disposed between the edge of the first dynode (107a)-and the edge of the second dynode

(107b)-and arranged substantially parallel to a side wall of the first dynode (107a)-and

separated from the first dynode (107a); and

a voltage is applied to the electron lens forming electrode (115, 215, 315, 323)-to

produce a higher potential than the potential of the first dynode (107a).

3. (Currently Amended) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 2, wherein the

electron lens forming electrode (115, 215)-is electrically connected to an edge of a third

dynode (107e)-positioned in a third stage from the cathode.

4. (Currently Amended) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 2, wherein the electron lens forming electrode (315, 323) is separated from the plurality of dynodes (107).

5. (Currently Amended) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in ~~any of Claims 2 through 4~~Claim 2, further comprising a second electron lens forming electrode (115, 215, 319) disposed between an edge of the second dynode (107b) and an edge of the third dynode (107c) and arranged substantially parallel to the electron lens forming electrode (115, 215, 315) and separated from the second dynode; and

wherein a voltage is applied to the second electron lens forming electrode (115, 215, 319) to produce a higher potential than the potential in the second dynode (107b).

6. (Currently Amended) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 5, wherein the second electron lens forming electrode (115, 215) is integrally formed with the electron lens forming electrode (115, 215).

7. (Currently Amended) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in ~~any of Claims 2 through 6~~Claim 2, wherein the cathode (3), the dynodes (107), and the lens forming electrode (115, 215, 315, 319, 323) are disposed in a hermetically sealed vessel (1) that is cylindrical in shape and sealed on both ends;

the light enters the hermetically sealed vessel (1) from one end thereof; the dynodes (107) are concave and substantially arc-shaped, the first dynode (107a) opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel (1), the second dynode (107b) opening substantially toward another end of the hermetically sealed vessel (1), and the third dynode (107c) opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically

sealed vessel-(1), and the electrons impinge on and are emitted from inner surfaces of the dynodes-(107); and

the lens forming electrode (115, 215, 315, 323) forms a fan shape that follows the concave shape of the first dynode (107a) when viewed in a cross section along a direction orthogonal to the inner surfaces of the first dynode-(107a), second dynode-(107b), and third dynode-(107e).

8. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 3, further comprising a second electron lens forming electrode disposed between an edge of the second dynode and an edge of the third dynode and arranged substantially parallel to the electron lens forming electrode and separated from the second dynode; and

wherein a voltage is applied to the second electron lens forming electrode to produce a higher potential than the potential in the second dynode.

9. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 4, further comprising a second electron lens forming electrode disposed between an edge of the second dynode and an edge of the third dynode and arranged substantially parallel to the electron lens forming electrode and separated from the second dynode; and

wherein a voltage is applied to the second electron lens forming electrode to produce a higher potential than the potential in the second dynode.

10. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 8, wherein the second electron lens forming electrode is integrally formed with the electron lens forming electrode.

11. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 9, wherein the second electron lens forming electrode is integrally formed with the electron lens forming electrode.

12. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 3, wherein the cathode, the dynodes, and the lens forming electrode are disposed in a hermetically sealed vessel that is cylindrical in shape and sealed on both ends;

the light enters the hermetically sealed vessel from one end thereof;

the dynodes are concave and substantially arc-shaped, the first dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, the second dynode opening substantially toward another end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the third dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the electrons impinge on and are emitted from inner surfaces of the dynodes; and

the lens forming electrode forms a fan shape that follows the concave shape of the first dynode when viewed in a cross section along a direction orthogonal to the inner surfaces of the first dynode, second dynode, and third dynode.

13. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 4, wherein the cathode, the dynodes, and the lens forming electrode are disposed in a hermetically sealed vessel that is cylindrical in shape and sealed on both ends;

the light enters the hermetically sealed vessel from one end thereof;

the dynodes are concave and substantially arc-shaped, the first dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, the second dynode opening substantially toward another end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the third dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the electrons impinge on and are emitted from inner surfaces of the dynodes; and

the lens forming electrode forms a fan shape that follows the concave shape of the first dynode when viewed in a cross section along a direction orthogonal to the inner surfaces of the first dynode, second dynode, and third dynode.

14. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 5, wherein the cathode, the dynodes, and the lens forming electrode are disposed in a hermetically sealed vessel that is cylindrical in shape and sealed on both ends;

the light enters the hermetically sealed vessel from one end thereof;

the dynodes are concave and substantially arc-shaped, the first dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, the second dynode opening substantially toward another end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the third dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the electrons impinge on and are emitted from inner surfaces of the dynodes; and

the lens forming electrode forms a fan shape that follows the concave shape of the first dynode when viewed in a cross section along a direction orthogonal to the inner surfaces of the first dynode, second dynode, and third dynode.

15. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 6, wherein the cathode, the dynodes, and the lens forming electrode are disposed in a hermetically sealed vessel that is cylindrical in shape and sealed on both ends;

the light enters the hermetically sealed vessel from one end thereof;

the dynodes are concave and substantially arc-shaped, the first dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, the second dynode opening substantially toward another end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the third dynode

opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the electrons impinge on and are emitted from inner surfaces of the dynodes; and

the lens forming electrode forms a fan shape that follows the concave shape of the first dynode when viewed in a cross section along a direction orthogonal to the inner surfaces of the first dynode, second dynode, and third dynode.

16. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 8, wherein the cathode, the dynodes, and the lens forming electrode are disposed in a hermetically sealed vessel that is cylindrical in shape and sealed on both ends;

the light enters the hermetically sealed vessel from one end thereof;

the dynodes are concave and substantially arc-shaped, the first dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, the second dynode opening substantially toward another end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the third dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the electrons impinge on and are emitted from inner surfaces of the dynodes; and

the lens forming electrode forms a fan shape that follows the concave shape of the first dynode when viewed in a cross section along a direction orthogonal to the inner surfaces of the first dynode, second dynode, and third dynode.

17. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 9, wherein the cathode, the dynodes, and the lens forming electrode are disposed in a hermetically sealed vessel that is cylindrical in shape and sealed on both ends;

the light enters the hermetically sealed vessel from one end thereof;

the dynodes are concave and substantially arc-shaped, the first dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, the second dynode opening

substantially toward another end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the third dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the electrons impinge on and are emitted from inner surfaces of the dynodes; and

the lens forming electrode forms a fan shape that follows the concave shape of the first dynode when viewed in a cross section along a direction orthogonal to the inner surfaces of the first dynode, second dynode, and third dynode.

18. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 10, wherein the cathode, the dynodes, and the lens forming electrode are disposed in a hermetically sealed vessel that is cylindrical in shape and sealed on both ends;

the light enters the hermetically sealed vessel from one end thereof;

the dynodes are concave and substantially arc-shaped, the first dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, the second dynode opening substantially toward another end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the third dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the electrons impinge on and are emitted from inner surfaces of the dynodes; and

the lens forming electrode forms a fan shape that follows the concave shape of the first dynode when viewed in a cross section along a direction orthogonal to the inner surfaces of the first dynode, second dynode, and third dynode.

19. (New) The photomultiplier tube as claimed in Claim 11, wherein the cathode, the dynodes, and the lens forming electrode are disposed in a hermetically sealed vessel that is cylindrical in shape and sealed on both ends;

the light enters the hermetically sealed vessel from one end thereof;

the dynodes are concave and substantially arc-shaped, the first dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, the second dynode opening substantially toward another end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the third dynode opening substantially toward the one end of the hermetically sealed vessel, and the electrons impinge on and are emitted from inner surfaces of the dynodes; and

the lens forming electrode forms a fan shape that follows the concave shape of the first dynode when viewed in a cross section along a direction orthogonal to the inner surfaces of the first dynode, second dynode, and third dynode.